Business Notices.

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Sweeter than lilfes in summer that lie, With golden hearts turned to the kiss of the sky, With petals so pure that they might be a part, Of the gardens celestial of Meaven's own art;

Sweeter than winds from the bosom of spring, Composed of the odors of each growing thing.

And bearing suggestions of summer to come.

Its pleasures condensed into one fragrant sum.

Sweeter than spice-laden breezes of Ind. Enchanting the senses, transporting the mind, Is the breath of my love, for she uses each night Sweet SOZODONT, making her breath a delignt.

BREEZES IN THE SPICE ISLANDS

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A.—A.—

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NEW-YORK, December 1, 1891.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1891.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

cial treaties. === In the French Chamber of attitude of the clergy. —— The Baltimore has sailed from Valparaiso for San Francisco. —— The Governor of Rio Janeiro has yielded to

pressure for his resignation.

Congress.—The House in session. ——— The appointment of the Committees on Mileage and on Accounts was announced. === The vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission has been offered to Mr. Culberson, of Texas.

Domestic .- Judge Barnard, at Poughkeepsic, ordered that certificates of election be made out in the names of Gilbert A. Deane as Senator in the XVth District, and I. W. Sherrill as Treasurer of Dutchess County. = At Crested Butte, Col .. a sheriff's posse were fired on by a large body of riotous strikers; they returned the fire, killing five of the rioters. - The inquiry in Boston rendered it more nearly certain that Henry L. Norcross, of that city, was the man who threw the bomb at Russell Sage. = Great damage was done by a wind-storm in Southern California. - An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck an express train on the Harlem road, near Pleasant-

City and Suburban.-Fulford won the championship of the United States at pigeon-shooting. == The "ticker war" at the Stock Exchange was renewed. == The "Feast of Lanterns" at the Lenox Lyceum was closed. = Stocks moderately active, but they drooped from the opening and closed a large fraction lower at about

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day. Fair, or clear and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 41 3-8.

The disastrous windstorm which has swept through portions of Southern California seems, as usual, to have had an especial spite against churches, and to have visited all denominations with strict impartiality. But this may be taken as a compliment to the people who erected them, since it indicates that they chose conspicuous sites for them. It is reported that two of the most picturesque of the old missions of Southern California are seriously damaged-a fact which, to many enthusiasts of early American history, will seem a misfortune only second to the destruction of the more modern churches.

Our regular London correspondent in one his cable letters gives an amusing account the perplexities which harass English critics in commenting on the new Continental Zollverein. They are committed to moral support of the Triple Alliance, and hence cannot condemn a series of commercial treaties which greatly strengthen the coalition against Russia and France. They are also Free Traders, and cannot support what is distinctively a Protectionist ecoalliance. Altogether they are at their wits' end to know what to say about the mat-Our correspondent, who is among the most consistent and logical of Protectionists, describes be Zollverein as marking the closest approach yet made in Europe to the American system. Jermany, Austria-Hungary and Italy do not shrow down their tariff barriers as the American States do, but they discriminate heavily in each other's favor, and at the same time protect themselves collectively against France, Russia and England. The general effect is to unite commercially those States which are already bound together in a military and dynastic alliance. Our

prrespondent might have added that the Zoll-

verein virtually embodies the principle of Reciprocity, as it is now carried out in the treaties between the United States and Southern countries. The English critics will understand this when they learn the details of the new Reciprocity arrangement with Germany based upon a free market for sugar in the United States.

Prince Edward's engagement to Princess May of Teck appears from the dispatch from our London correspondent which we publish to-day to have been the all-absorbing topic of the week in England. The match seems to be a popular one, not only in consequence of its being notoriously one of inclination rather than of policy, but also because of the entirely English birth and education of the Princess. It is no secret that the people are heartily tired of the numerous German alliances contracted by the reigning family, which have had the effect of infusing a foreign accent into the speech both of Queen Victoria and of every one of her chil-Gren and grandchildren. Princess May, however, is free from this failing, and, in the words of her future father-in-law, the Prince of Wales, is in every respect "a thorough Englishwoman." As such the comely young Princess bids fair to become eventually a very popular Queen May.

A SWEET OLD AGE.

One day this week a young gentleman in Amesbury, Mass., known and loved by a great many thousands who never grasped his hand or looked into his eyes will pass his eighty-fifth birthday. Young, because whatever may have happened to his physical powers in all these crowded and eventful years, he has carried with him through all of them that abounding love for humanity, and for all his fellow-men, that keeps the spirit always young, always in touch with to-day. Gentleman, because in more than sixty years of service to the thinking, reading world he has said no word that was not helpful, hopeful, full of that gentleness and tenderness which, outside of all creeds and beliefs and theologies, attracts to-day the loving reverence of mankind for the "First True Gentleman."

It is one thing to grow old. Love of life so strong in us that we slide into the belief that we are greatly blessed in living long. We come to count old age among the beatitudes. It is not so. In the ordinary course of nature the losses we suffer, the disappointments we meet, the bereavements that come to us, and the growing loneliness of the thinned-out circles that have been so much to us, become weariness. Growing old is a melancholy necessity. But to grow old gracefully, to keep with us, spite of disappointments and bereavements and losses and increasing physical ills, the youthful spirit, the charm and sweetness of a gentle temper and unselfish soul, that indeed is a beatitude; one of the greatest; to be crowned by the last of all Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," for "their works do follow them." It is such a graceful drawing to a close of a long and useful life that the attention of the English-speaking world will be drawn to this week by the occurrence of the eighty-fifth birthday of the

Quaker poet. There have been and are greater poets than Whittier. The critics tell us that his art is not perfect; that he slips sometimes in his meter; and that he has not given the world any startling effects, any great sustained effort, or any manifestation of what the profound or the sophisticated call poetic genius. Let it go so. But with or without poetic genius he has for more than sixty years been writing verse that sustained the weak, encouraged the oppressed, inspired the disheartened, put new life and hope into the despondent; that lifted up wet eyes and failing hearts to the Eternal Goodness. Such a life is in the very highest sense a benefaction. It offers no startling surprises, dazzles with no coruscations, but it irradiates the whole horizon with the beams of tender sympathy and the gentle glow of an unfailing trust. It is for this that one day this week thousands of hearts will turn with emotions of grateful tenderness to the and public decency, will certainly take great hortation and partly by way of apology, that cost Foreign.-Strong support among all parties in New-England home of the Quaker poet. For pleasure in recording at the ballot-box their con- and kind mean nothing; that the remembrance

And away yonder in the coming time, when Deputies a heated debate took place on the hostile | a great deal of what passes for art has crumbled and a great deal of what is called genius has gone out, the weary and doubting ones of this world will be taking fresh courage and renew ing their trust from the simple lines:

I know not where His islands lift Their fronded palms in air, I only know I cannot drift Beyond His love and care.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

The diplomatic correspondence published in vesterday's TRIBUNE respecting American commercial relations with Germany disclosed sub stantial advantages derived from the wise action of the last Congress. In consequence of the Meat Inspection law with its retaliatory clauses Germany has abolished all discriminations against the importation of American pork based upon the decree of March 6, 1883. As the result, moreover, of the Reciprocity amendment arming the President with power to close the free market for sugar against those nations which neglect to offer compensatory advantages, the United States is allowed to have an equal share in all reductions of duties on agricultural products provided for in the treaties recently negotiated beween Germany and Austria-Hungary. Those treaties if ratified by the Reichstag will go into operation on February 1, 1892. After that date American breadstuffs, meats, butter, lumber and other agricultural products will be relieved in the German market of duties to the extent of 15 or 371-2 per cent. In return beet-sugar will have a free market in the United States. The commercial arrangements will virtually be limited to twelve years, the period covered by the Continental treaties.

These results will convince every farmer in the United States that Congress legislated last year in such a way as to open foreign markets for agricultural products. In consequence of that action, and also of the masterly argument made by the American Minister in Paris against unjust discriminations against American meats, not only Germany, but also France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Denmark have removed all prohibitions except their tariffs. With Germany the McKinley Tariff Act has operated, moreover, so as to provide for the admission of American agricultural products on the most favorable terms. Russia and France are the chief Euro pean granaries. Germany excludes both countries from the tariff reductions of 30 per cent on wheat, rye, flour and other mill products of grain. These reductions, together with those on other grains, pork, butter and lumber, will be of enormous value to the exporting interests of the United States. The free market for sugar will be in return a compensating advantage for

Germany. The Reciprocity amendment has already been applied so as to regulate 73 per cent of the sugar importations of the United States. Of these the Spanish West Indies furnished in 1890 42 1-2 per cent, Germany 16 per cent, Hawaii 11 1-2 per cent, and Brazil and San Domingo 3 per cent. The British West Indies, which supplied over 13 per cent, will inevitably be compelled to secure a free market for their sugar by Reciprocity negotiations. Neither England nor Canada can interpose a veto upon a policy which is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the by the Reciprocity amendment from 73 to 86. The United States, while reducing the cost of enabled to enlarge the foreign market for its exports and manufactures on both continents. This is the result of statesmanship of the highest practical value, for which the Administration and the last Congress are alike to be credited. The chief coffee storehouse of the United States has been brought under Reciprocity obligations. and a similar series of coffee treaties may be confidently expected before the end of the year. Reciprocity is a great policy.

JUDGE BARNARD'S LATEST DECISION. Judge Barnard yesterday directed that the certificate of election to the Senate in the XVth District should be issued to Gilbert A. Deane. the Republican candidate. This will enrage and mortify Governor Hill and those who have been ditions seem to be fulfilled, and yet one is conspiring with him to secure the office for a candidate who was beaten at the polls, but it will meet the hearty approval of reputable citizens. True, justice has been done too late, so far as Mr. Deane is concerned. It is reported that his death was hastened, if not due, to his realization of the fact that a job had been put | the current of true and fresh ideas? up in the Executive Chamber having for its object the stealing of his seat away from him. However this may be, it will be remembered that the Democratic Supervisors of Dutchess were engaged in counting him out in flagrant violation of the law and of the official oath on the day of his funeral.

Governor Hill has pretended ever since be began to show his hand in this case that he was prompted solely by his determination to obtain an honest decision. Well, the people do not believe it; the evidence is all the other way. If the Governor's intentions had not been strictly dishonorable, he never would have found it necessary foully to abuse Supreme Court Judges and to remove from office two County Clerks, because these officials would not help along election frauds. However, the past is past. If the Governor desires to atone for the wrong-and possibly he may-which has been done to the XVth District, he will lose no time in ordering a special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Deane's death. If he promptly performs this duty there will be time for another Sefiator to be chosen who can take part in the organization of the Senate on the 5th of January. It is to be assumed that he will do so. He has already ordered a special election in the IIId Albany Assembly District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Democratic candidate who was elected in November. That election is to take place on December 23, and since the district is overwhelmingly Democratic a Democrat will be elected. There can be no doubt that a Republican

will be elected to succeed Mr. Deane, unless some serious mistake is made in the nominating convention or in the conduct of the canvass. The public-spirited voters of Dutchess. Putnam and Columbia, who have witnessed the attempt to carry the district for Osborne by naked fraud, can be counted upon to see to it that a Republican is sent to Albany by a majority so large that even Hill will make no attempt to override it. We call upon our friends throughout the district to make a particularly thorough and industrious canvass, and we believe that in the circumstances they will not fail to do so. Let them place in nomination a strong and popular man, whose character and ability command the general respect, and that duty discharged, let them see to it that they rally to his support every elector in every school district of the three counties whose vote they have a right to expect. One of the reasons why Mr. Deane did not receive a larger majority was the neglect of some of the local managers to get out the full Republican vote. Very likely the Democrats will renominate Mr. Osborne. It is to be hoped that they will. The honest citizens of the XVth, who have correct ideas of what belong to fair play obtain a seat in the Senate by foul means which

he failed to secure by fair ones. The decision of Judge Barnard, which places in office Mr. Sherrill, the choice of the Republicans of Dutchess for County Treasurer, is an additional cause for congratulation for all friends of a pure ballot-box. Mr. Sherrill took the oath of office yesterday. Two important duties yet remain to be discharged. Of one of them we have already spoken-the duty of carrying the Senate district for the Republicans by an emphatic majority. The other duty relates to the dishonest Supervisors who became lawbreakers in order to steal a seat for Osborne. They ought to be prosecuted to the end that they may be punished as severely as the law allows for the outrage which they committed.

MR. HOWELLS'S INFLUENCE AS A CRITIC. "Its business is." said Matthew Arnold, speaking of the function of criticism, "simply to know the best that is known in the world, and, by in its turn making this known, to create a current of true and fresh ideas." The announcement that Mr. Howells has severed his relation with the Editor's Study of "Harper's Magazine," and is henceforth to exercise his talents as editor and critic in the service of "The Cosmopolitan." makes timely a brief inquiry as to the extent and character of the influence that he has exerted when measured by this high standard.

There is a touch of grim humor in this "sim ply," as Mr. Arnold uses it in his statement of the purpose of criticism; as if it were a thing of no great difficulty to "know the best that is known and thought in the world," and to be sure that one's knowledge is not playing him false. But if one asks how criticism is to be certain that what it thinks is the best that is known and thought in the world really is such, the answer is by no means clear. And if we turn from general considerations to individual cases the way out of the difficulty is no plainer than before. For Mr. Howells, in one of his 'Harper" papers, asserts, in defence of realism in fiction, that "fidelity to experience and probability of motive are essential conditions of a great imaginative literature," and that in life the true realist "finds nothing insignificant; all tells for destiny and character; nothing that God has made is contemptible."

Contrast with this definition of the point of view of the realists Mr. Stevenson's characteristically Vigorous rejoinder:

The realists will not let themselves enjoy anything The moment anything enjoyable appears they must the reader that there is a cesspool under th kitchen floor, a corpse in the back parior cupboard, and a volcano in the immediate vicinity. I do not say it is not so in real life. I only say that in life nebod cares. If he is meeting his sweetheart or combating his enemy at the moment, cesspool, corpse and vol-cano are all blotted from his mind. He does not look miserable fate of humanity or the geological conditions of the earth. He does not care a farthing candle if the whole thing is going to explode to-morrow. At that moment he is all upon the present passion, and his being thrills.

It is this sympathetic thrill of emotion that I miss in

We may fairly accept Mr. Stevenson as the representative of the modern school of romantic, or ideal, fiction; and the difference between the view which this school takes of the art of fiction and that which the realists take is admirably These treaties will undoubtedly be illustrated in the foregoing quotation. As against

made before the close of the year. This will | Mr. Howells's dictum that in life nothing is inraise the percentage of sugar supply regulated significant, the romanticist, or idealist, if that term be preferred, boldly declares that if he is to exercise writing as an art, the novelist must sugar to consumers 2 cents a pound, will be treat many things in life as insignificant and ignore them, selecting and laying stress upon such incidents and manifestations of human nature as tell the most for destiny and character, just as the painter seizes upon such features of the landscape as he thinks are best worth emphasizing, and ignores, or subordinates, whatever is trivial, or whatever contributes nothing artistic to the scheme of his composition.

Here, then, are leaders of thought and moulders of opinion who are travelling in widely divergent, if not in directly opposite, paths. Which one is the safe guide to follow? Mr. Arnold himself would have to admit that each has arrived at his opinion touching the art of fiction by that free play of the mind which is essential to a disinterested judgment, and with "inflexible honesty, with due ability." All the conpuzzled to know in which case, in the case of the idealists, or in the case of the realists, criticism is performing its proper function, according to the Arnold standard. How are we to tell which of them "knows the best that is known and thought in the world," and which is creating

Leaving this question for the future to anwer, all will probably admit that during his occupancy of the Editor's Study of "Harper's" Mr. Howells has certainly displayed inflexible honesty and due ability and that he has created a current of fresh ideas; whether true or not remains to be seen. The transfer of the scene of his critical activity makes appropriate a frank recognition of the sincerity, earnestness, skill and courtesy with which from time to time he has pleaded the cause of the realists and has commented upon other phases of the literary movement of the age. In this respect Mr. Howells has become a force; he has made himself heard; he has had something to say that was worth saying; he has said it with effect; he has exerted an influence that will be lasting. His manner has been at times a trifle dogmatic, a trifle irritating to some of us who were still bowed before the old idols-the fair Rebecca, the gallant Harry Esmond, and Hester Prynne-and who did not enjoy being told that our fetichism was making us the laughing-stock of literary Spain and France and Russia. But, when all has been said, it remains true that in the half dozen or so years that he has presided in the Editor's Study Mr. Howells has made men think. One may not accept his conclusions as regards the mission of fiction, but all must agree that he has ideas; and, to quote again from Arnold, "ideas cannot be too much prized in and for themselves, cannot be too much lived with.' In his new field Mr. Howells, let us hepe, will continue to tell us in his delightful way why we ought to enjoy Gogol and Tolstoi and Valda and Verga; and we shall continue to make appointments at the Cave of Harmony with Olive and the Colonel, and to follow the fortunes of Monte Cristo and of the treasure-hunters in the "Hispaniola."

SEASONABLE OBLIGATIONS. "We may shut our eyes, but we cannot help knowing that skies are clear and grass is growing." sang Lowell on a day in June. We may shut our almanacs at this season, but we cannot help knowing that Christmas is in the air. And not only in the air. Houses, shops and streets are full of it. Everywhere in a hundred ways it is appealing to love, to compassion and to conventionality. While yet, since most of us are improvident, a majority of holiday purchases remain to be selected, there may be some advantage in suggesting that more intelligence ought to be applied to the task of choice and allotment. This is the season of gifts; it ought also to be the season of graces, of which discrimination is certainly one, and certainly too little cultivated. We are frequently told, partly by way of exsure, have no wants, either long-felt or new, which Christmas presents can supply. But most of us are enough in need of many things to hail with satisfaction the bestowal of any one of them. And this is precisely where observation and forethought find their opportunity.

Reflection suggests another obligation which it is still harder for many to discharge, and that the obligation to refrain from unsuitable and burdensome expenditure. We do not refer to deliberate and joyful sacrifices which are their own reward, but to the unwilling and unjust outlay which is prompted by false pride in obedience to convention. The demands of custom are often oppressive and unreasonable, and generally acknowledged to be so. But often they are not easily refused. Generosity is a noble trait, but false pretences are to be despised, and the weakness which prefers to be parsimonious in one quarter that it may be profuse in another is not admirable. An alert conscience and a strong mind are needed to draw the line between that which is mean and that which is essentially ostentatious. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver, not a giver who regrets his gift, and least of all the giver who reckons upon a material recompense.

These observations are trite, merely as ob servations; but the practical application of them, especially at this season, is not so common as it ought to be.

SOAP.

A prominent Philadelphia clergyman has recently been preaching a series of sermons on the equality of men, with the general head of "There is no difference." He appears to have dwelt particularly on the iniquity of dividing men into classes. This is not, of course, a new idea by any means; it only suggests once more that the notion may be carried too far. Men fall naturally into certain classes. Perhaps the two most obvious grand divisions into which men are divided are those who use soap and those who do not use soap. We mentioned the case not long ago of an e-

entric St. Paul man, who had left a provision in his will for placing a piece of soap in the hand of every American Indian in the United States. Where is the philanthropist who will bring a piece of soap to every white person in the United States? We do not need in this place to dilate on the virtues of soap; all readers of The Trib. une belong to the class who use soap; so do the readers' friends; but the readers, alas, meet a great many of the class who do not use soap. They meet them in the elevated cars. Everybody meets them in the elevated cars. We know not why it is, but for a man who does not use soap, the cars of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company seem to have a strange fascination. Such a man-a Grand Worthy Chief in the order of the soapless-has been known, while standing at the corner of Pell-st. and the Bowery, to feel a desire to go to Bayard-st. He has to walk to Chatham Square, take the elevated road and ride to Canal-st., alight (or rather dismount) and walk back to Bayard-st. Who can account for such things?

Of course, we do not mean to intimate that all or even a great majority of the people using the elevated roads belong to the class who do not use soap; nevertheless we do believe that all of those who use soap might withdraw, and the road would still be able to run, and at least pay expenses, on the patronage of the soapless. course in such a contingency the company's

umbrella fund would shrink to a considerable extent, since the total abstainers from the use of soap are not so generally addicted to umbrellacarrying and umbrella-losing as those who use soap in moderation or even in excess. But as the elevated roads are a necessity to most people, the ones who use spap will con-tinue also to use the elevated roads. The company has sometimes talked of putting on smoking-cars or parlor-cars; what is needed would seem to be some sort of bathing-car where passengers unacquainted with the ordinary soap of commerce could meet it en route; and the passing acquaintance thus established would som perhaps, warm into friendship, or better yet, ripen into love. Another excellent plan would be for the company to devote its great umbrella fund to the purchase of soap, and then issue a coupon with every ticket, each coupon to call for one cake of soap. This would make the class who do not use soap acquainted with it at least, provided they took the trouble to cash, or rather ta soap, their coupons. Indeed, we cannot believe, as some persons profess to, that the people who do not use soap refrain on account of any antipathy to it. Our opinion is, rather, that their abstention is due to their never having had it broughs to their notice. Soap is such a good, familiar creature, if it be plentifully used, that any other view seems impossible. All hail, then, say we, to the man who will make five or six cakes of soap grow where only one grows at

One American statesman whose public services vere inadequately appreciated last year is now known and honored for his work. Senator Aldrich as the author of the Reciprocity Amendment to the tariff bill is entitled to credit for putting in practice a far-sighted policy which is proving of the highest value to the commercial interests of the Nation. The conventions with Brazil, Spain, Germany and San Domingo, with another series soon to be negotiated and proclaimed, attest the practical sagacity of Rhode Island Senator. As the author of a timely compromise by which the policies of the Administration and Congress were harmonized and mutually strengthened, Senator Aldrich now has a reputation of the first rank.

David B. Hill is not only a Double Office Holder and the Peanut Politician par excellence, but he will go down to history as the man who made a desperate attempt to steal a Legislature

Senator Call's resolution in relation to Cuba offers an apt illustration of the folly of legislative interference with the diplomatic policy of the Administration. It provides for the opening of neogtiations with Spain for the establishment of a free and independent republic in Cuba. The compensation suggested for the relinquishment of sovereignty is the payment of a fair equivalent for the value of the public property belonging to Spain. The same resolution was introduced at the last session, and hung up in Committee of Foreign Relations. Probably the Florida Senator's would be the only vote to be cast for it if it were ever brought before the Senate. Mischief, however, is caused by the introduction of so indiscreet and silly a resolution since the substance of it is telegraphed to Madrid and the insignificance of the lemonstration is not appreciated there. The United States has nothing whatever to do the domestic affairs of Cuba. The people of the island to-day enjoy a larger measure of personal and religious liberty than the population of the historic peninsula. Since the failure of the patriotic insurrection there has been a marked improvement in the administration of the island. The chief burdens from which it has been suffering have been caused by violations of economic law and these have been removed to a large degree by the commercial treaty with the United States. Cuba, under American administration, would be converted into another California; but it is not good policy for the United States to be meddling in any way with the relations of Spain with the remnant of the great Empire which it conquered in the New World three or four centuries ago. American interests are fully provided for when the Spanish West Indies are converted by the rectprocity policy into commercial dependencies of the United States.

A man has just died in Washington who has and kind mean nothing; that the remembrance is the main thing. Perhaps it is, but all the Jackson Administration. It was in Jackson's turbed both ladies and servants. For if it is true, the failed to secure by fair ones. been employed in the Treasury Department for however, that a better legacy from that far-off period has been a faithful clerk, who kept his place through the fifteen following Administration

> Both President Harrison, in his message, and Attorney-General Miller, in his report, call attention to the need of some change in the Chinese Exclusion law. This provides that Chinamen found unlawfully in this country shall be sent back to the country from which they came. This has been construed by the Department of Justice to mean that they must be returned to China. In case of Chinamen who have came from Canada, Lowever, the courts have held simply that they should be sent back to the Dominion. The President says This construction robs the law of all effective ness, even if the decrees should be executed, for the men returned can the next day recross our border." Mr. Miller says sending these men to Canada is "an idle expenditure of time, labor and money." Obviously the law ought to be made effective, and the early attention of Congress to this subject is demanded.

In spite of all the talk about the abandoned farms of Massachusetts, it appears that the old Bay State is not going to the everlasting bowwows post haste. The search after such farms has been a diligent one, under an act passed by the Legislature early this year, and it cannot but prove a keen disappointment to those pessimistically inclined. Over 900 farms-906, to be exact-were reported to the Board of Agriculturereported informally, that is-and then the task of securing definite information concerning them was begun, with the view of bringing the property into the market. Only 547 answers from owners and agents were received, and not more than 328 farms were described for the Board's catalogue. This latter figure must be taken as representing the actual number of abandoned farms in the State. Some of those first reported have already been sold; others were erroneously reported. The most striking feature of the Board's report on the subject is the statement that the property is either increasing in value or an increase is expected in the near future. Of course the great majority of the 328 deserted farms lie in the mountainous western part of the State, and many of them are remote from railways and postoffices.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Keeley, the physician whose use of bi-chloride of gold as a cure for drunkenness has attracted so much attention, has determined to establish hospitals for the further application of his idea in England. These will be located in London, Sheffield and Manchester. Kate Field has been lecturing in Chicago before the

Of Archbishop Kenrick the Methodist paper in St. Louis, "The Central Christian Advocate," has this to say: "There was, we may say without fear of contradiction, singular appropriateness in this generous manifestation of honor and affection for the venerable Archbishop. He was worthy of it all. For fifty years his service as the highest official of his Church in Mississippi Valley has drawn upon him the eyes of many people, and the testimony is universal to his pure life, his charitable impulses, his loving, gental pure life, his charitable impulses, his norms, some fellowship, his scholarly attainments, his wise adminis-tration of the trust confided to him. Even those who have least sympathy for the Church that he represented their admiration of the man. And he have least sympathy for the Courch that he represented freely express their admiration of the man. And he had other qualities which produced respect. His manly stand against the foolish wilfulness of Pope Pins IX in forcing upon the Roman Catholic Church the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, although he at last accepted the finding of the Council, increased respect for his sterling qualities. This independence and his humility during the years when on secount of his

A pair of eagles out in the State of Washington hard been named "Jim Blaine" and "Bill McKinley," Proba-Margaret Fuller's pincushion is exhibited and not garded reverently at the woman suffragists' fair to

The Grand Army of the Republic in Indiana

probably erect a monument to the late Governor Rovey, who was not only a soldier but a warm friend of the soldier. Mrs. Jane Rose Roberts, widow of the late ?

dent Roberts, of the Republic of Liberta, is now in England, where she recently met with an accident at the door of a railway carriage, being through the condition by an unexpected movement of the train, and injuring her head. Her condition has been improved, by treatment, however. The Sultan of Turkey, in answer to the request a the Emperor of Germany, has ordered copies of the manuscripts of the late Count von Molike now in the archives of Turkey to be sent to His Majesty. While

Moltke was in the service of the Sultan, between and 1841, he wrote a number of essays upon oriental military affairs and the geography of Asia Minor, the complete works of the Field Marshal are to published under the auspices of the German Government, it was desirable, if possible, to secure copie of the manuscripts in possession of the Sultan. Literary circles of Germany mourn the death a Amely Boelte, the well-known writer of historical ner-els. She was born in 1804, but was busy with he pen until a short time ago. She spent considerable time in England and became an intimate friend of time in England and became an intimate friend of Thomas Carlyle. While in London she acted as correspondent for a number of German newspapers, as became widely known through her letters. In 1836 she returned to Germany and devoted herself to little ture. She published several sattlets of Euglish its. Among her books is "The Visiting List of a German Physician in London." The "Frauenbrevier" is only becomest nounlar works.

her most popular works. THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent who has been looking over some old files of The Tribune calls attention to this decisedly quaint marriage notice, which appeared in The Daily Tribune of September 15, 1854:

INSLEE-BIRCH-On Wednesday, the 13th inst., by
the Rev. Mr. T. A. Eaton, Mr. William Inslee,
New-Orleans, to Miss Therea Birch, of this city.
Strange! what he hated most when young,
He dearly loves in riper years;
and Birch, which once his boy heart wrung,
Now proves his solace, caims his fears.
In Birch he finds his earthly bliss,
Nor hesitates the rod to kiss.

"The Boston Transcript" rebukes some amart Alect apostles of culture in Boston who refer to the Pollar pianist as Herr, or M. Padereffsky, and reminds the that Pan is the word to use if they desire to give his his Polish courtesy title.

Little Mabel, three years old, suddenly burst on crying at the dinner table. "Why Mabel," said her mother, "what is the matter!"
"Oh." whined Mabel, "my teeth trod on my tongue."—(Pick Me Up.

The Bishop of Chester is a regular old dyelin-the-wool, copper-bottoffied, yard-wide Anglican from 'way-back, if he will pardon us for describing him in pure American. Being asked recently to preste at an undenominational meeting on mission work, he declined, with the remark that he regarded und inationalism "as the great imposture of our day, the logic and worse theology, the youngest pretender t religious supremacy, the smooth-faced miniou of designing secularism." The only good thing that can be said of such a reply to a courteons request is the its author has the brutal bluntness of his conviction

Good Cause for Complaint.—Major Murgatroyd-Ne, sir. I do not like the newspaper of to-day! Let me give you an illustration. Last week I met a reporter of "The Moon"—casually, you understand—and told him—casually—a good story about Judge Bunstarter yists to my house, and the time we had. Made him promise he wouldn't publish it. See?

Pompano—Yes. He promised?

Major M.—He did. Then what do you suppose?

Pompano (wearily)—Dro.

Major M. (savagely)—He didn't publish it. Not a line, sir; not a line:—(Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Old man Rutabag, of Rutabagville, says it is going to be a very severe winter. "Look at the hornets to be a very severe winter. "Look at the hometernests," he says: "You will find them high; if it was going to be a mild winter, you would find them near the ground. Then take angle worms for another sign.
Dig in the ground now and you will find them two
feet below the surface. Fuzz on hogs is another wire sign of a severe winter. Butcher a hog now and you will find a thick fuzz at the roots of the bristles. predicted a hard winter some years ago from the signs and my neighbors ridiculed me, or tried to, is we got it just as I said." How these old fellows In to talk! And how we like to hear them talk!

A Scapegoat—What is the matter, dearest?
"Somefin awful's happened, mamma."
"Well, what is it, sweetheart?"
"My d-doll-baby got away from me and bwoked
a plate out in the pantwy."—(Harper's Young People)

Keeping Warm.—Mr. Citimann—I should think a country house with its exposed walls would be rather uncomfortable in winter.

Mr. Suburb—Y-o-s; but no one need be cold in a country house.

"How do you manage?"

"Oh, we keep ourselves warm, carrying coal and poking fires, you know."—(Puck.

"Occasionally" says "The Kennebec Journal," "th man who is interested in the study of anatomy can find pretty good specimen in Maine. Richard Wiley, of Cherryfield, while dressing a deer last week, found a maple stub, nine inches in length, and one and one half inches in diameter, embedded in the animal's body. The wound had fully healed and the deer was nimble as a cat."

"The National Baptist's" authority for the statement that the Hon. Oscar Straus, former United States Minister to Turkey, is writing a life of Roger Williams. Mr. Straus, loyal Jew that he is, did splendid work for Christian missions while in Constantinopie. It is easy to understand why one of his rece and religion would find in the character of Roger Williams much that is attractive. If the biography is published it will be a phenomenon indicating how religious barriers are failing and men's horizons widening.—(Congregationalist.

Hard, indeed, is the way of the plagiarist in the realm of Afghanistan. According to recent reports from that country, a certain Mirza Ahmad was brought before the Emir, charged with misappropriation of public funds. In the course of the trial it was discovered that the defendant had been guilty of writing poetry which did not possess the virtue of originality.

That fact enraged the Emir. "The accusation of purioining public money," declared His Majesty in the decision, "has not been proven. For that I cannot punish you. But I cannot excuse the theft of the ideas of Laadi and Haffiz, the hold poets. As a penalty I order your tongue pierced by long, thick needles." The poor writer was subjected to the torture, and the Emir has little fear that Miras will again attempt to force his hexameters upon an

THE GIGGLETY GIRL THE GIGGLETY GIRL.

Oh, the gigglety girl—
Gee whiz!
From her toe to her curl
What a bother she is!
For whatever you do and phatever you say.
She is laughing away through the whole of the shall make a man feel
So all-fired
Excessively tired
That far into space he'd be willing to hur!
The gigglety, gigglety, gigglety girl.

Oh, the gigglety girl-Great Scott! Great Scott!

What a scurry and whirl

She can bring to the spot!

And yet, when her light-bearted freedom from

Kind of gets in the air—well, you can't be a be

And you feel that your blood wouldn't stand it to

A man who could be

A man who could be So downright
Ill-bred as to slight
Or in any way hart, with the mood of
This gigglety, gigglety, gigglety girl.

An English delegate to the recent M monical Conference in Washington says that the only people in this country who didn't call him "doctor" were the negro waiters, who called him "bother."
Most people who have had anything to do with American negro waiters will take the liberty of doubting the latter statement. Apropos of the alleged fendness to this country for titles, a gentleman who has investi-gated the matter finds that a large proportion of Ameri-cans who hold degrees from Oxford or Cambridge are obscure ecclesiastics, hardly known beyond the pale of their church, and he justly remarks that probably perfect illustrations of the judicicus use of would be found in these cases as in any o

A Question for an Answer—"What will you do you are elected?" asked the deputation of votes delegated to ascertain the ground whereon the candidate stood.

"Great Scott! What shall I do if I am not elected?"
Froaned the candidate to himself before he had not an audible reply.—(Somerville Journal.